उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्रीमती कमला सिन्हा) अब सरकारी विधेयक लिया जाएगा।

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI (Kerala): I am on a point of order.

श्री अनन्तराय देवशंकर रावे (गुजरात) मैं इसी बारे में सवाल उठा रहा था। हालांकि ऐसा कहा गया था कि 2 बजे गवर्नमेंट बिल लाएगी और जो स्पैशल मेंशन रह गए हैं उन्हें 5.30 बजे लेंगे। वही मैं पूछ रहा हूं कि स्पेशल मेंशन कब लेंगे?

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्रीमती कमला सिन्हा): वह 5 बजे होंगे।

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: According to rule 123, I quote, "On the day on which the motion for consideration is set down in the list of business which shall, unless the Chairman otherwise directs, be not less than two days from the receipt of the notice, the member giving notice may move that the Bill be taken into consideration."

This Bill has come only today. In fact, we do not know what the original Bill is about. If I intend moving an amendment, I should know what the previous Bill was about. Madam, if the business is urgent, the House will definitely cooperate with the Government. But this Bill is not urgent. Without knowing anything about the original Bill, we will be repealing it. We need to go through the Bill. We need to study the Bill. In Kerala we make *dosas* in one second. But this Bill canot be passed like that. I am appealing to the hon. Minister to consider this Bill later. We would like to study it. We should be given more time to discuss it.

SHRI R. MARGABANDU (Tamil Nadu): Tassociate myself with Mr. Vayalar Ravi. It is a very important Bill.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRIMATI KAMLA SINHA): Kindly take your seat. The Chairman has already permitted: so we are taking up the Bill.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: The Minister can with drawit. We should know what we are repealing. Madam, let the Minister exolain

SHRI H. HANUMANTHAPPA (Karnataka): We should know what we are repealing.

SHRI TRILOK1 NATH CHATURVEDI (Uttar Pradesh): He will benefit from the wisdom of the Minister. That is true. We ourselves should also know and should have the time at least to consult what was there in the original Bill. What is the hurry for taking it up suddenly? It is not a matter of urgency.

SHRI H. HANUMANTHAPPA: What is the effect of repealing it? We should know that.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRIMATI KAMLA SINHA): You will know everything. Let the Minister speak.

SHRI SHIVAJIRAO GIRIDHAR PATIL (Maharasthra): Madam, what are we discussing?

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRIMATI KAMLA SINHA): We are discussing the Sugar Export Promotion (Repeal) Bill, 1996 which the Cahirman in his wisdom has already permitted to be placed and to be passed and a copy of the Bill has been circulated on the 17th of this month.

SHRI R. MARGABANDU. Madam, it is only one line. It is not sufficient. We do not know what was there in the original Bill.

THE SUGAR EXPORT PROMOTION (REPEAL) BILL, 1996

खाद्य मंत्री तथा नागरिक आपूर्ति, उपभोक्ता मामले और सार्वजनिक वितरण मंत्री (श्री देवेन्द्र प्रसाद यादव): महोदया, मैं यह प्रस्ताव करता हूं कि:—

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI (Kerala): Madam, this is the procedure. When 1 raised a point of order, it is for the

द्वारा पारित किया गया है, विचार किया जाए"।

Minister to reply to my point of order.

SHRI DEVENDRA PRASAD YADAV: After I finish, I will reply.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: No, no; before moving the Bill you cannot do that. The Minister must explain why? The Minister is not answering. Madam, please don't rush with the Bill.

SHRI H. HANUMANTHAPPA (Karnataka): The amendment is circulated, not the Bill. The orginal Bill has not been circulated. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI TRILOKI NATH CHATURVEDI (Uttar Pradesh): This is odd. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: A point of order was raised. The Minister must explain. He cannot do this. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI R. MARGABANDU (Tamil Nadu): You have to explain the reason, why it should come to the Parliament? *(Interruptions)*

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Why should it come to the Parliament at all? *(Interruptions)*

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्रीमती कमला सिन्हा): मंत्री जी आप इसके ऊपर कुछ विस्तार से बोलना चाहते हैं। बता दीजिए।

श्री देवेन्द्र प्रसाद यादव: बताना चाहता हूं।

महोदया, माननीय सदस्यों ने तकनीकी कारण बताए हैं। 12 तारीख को इसका ड्राफ्ट भी सरकुलेट किया गया था। कल ही क्योंकि यह लोसभा से पास हुआ है इसलिए आज आपको आ गया है। यह इतना महत्वपूर्ण और छोटा सा एक विधेयक है ...(व्यवधान) मैं उसको बताना चाहता हूं।

यह 1958 में एक पुराना एक्ट था शुगर एक्सपोर्ट एण्ड प्रोमोशन एक्ट, 1958। इसमें जो प्रावधान है यह है कि देश भर में जो भी इंस्टाल्ड चीनी मिल्स है, जितनी यूनिट्स है जो चीनी बनाने का काम करती है उन सभी की चीनी एक केनलाइज्ड सिस्टम से निर्यात होगी। एकाधिकार था। इस एकाधिकार को, मोनोपोली को खत्म करने से देश की सभी चीनी पैदा करने वाली जो यूनिट्स हैं, उन सबको यह अधिकार मिलेगा। इस निरसन करने के बाद. रिपील करने के बाद सबको अधिकार हो जाएगा कि वे अपनी चीनी निर्यात कर सकती है। अच्छी क्वालिटी की चीनी बना सकती है। उनको प्रोत्साहन मिलेगा। इसीलिए हमने कहा कि एकाधिकारवाद जो चल रहा था उसको खत्म करने के लिए है क्योंकि एक ही कंपनी या एक ही था ...(व्यवधान) एस०टी०सी० (व्यवधान) एस०टी०सी० अभी व्यवहार में आया नहीं ...(व्यवधान) प्रेक्टिकल स्थिति यह है कि एक कंपनी के जरिए ...

SHRI SHIVAJIRAO GIRIDHAR PATIL (Maharashtra): It is not a company. It is a corporation of an industry. It is the STC. Either it is not a corporation or it is a corporation of the entire industry, cooperative, private....

SHRI SOM PAL (Uttar Pradesh): Unless the Minister makes a full statement, you cannot speack. You can speak after he has completed.

श्री देवेन्द्र प्रसाद यादव: मैं फिनिशि कर रहा हूं। इसके बाद आप बोलेंगे।

इंडियन शुगर जनरल इंडस्ट्री एक्सपोर्ट एण्ड इम्पोर्ट कारपोरेशन, प्रायवेटी कंपनी है। प्रायवेट आर्गेनाइजेशन है। इसके जरिए पूरे देश में चीनी निर्यात होती रही। जब हमने इसको देखा तो मैंने सोचा कि नहीं ...(व्यवधान) हां, जो हो। कारपोरेशन हो। ठीक है। प्रायवेट कंपनीज, सारी मिल्स की बनायी हुई एसोसिएशन है ...(व्यवधान) तो आप क्या चाहते हैं? मैं तो समझता था कि माननीय सदस्य इतने सजग हैं और इतने जागरुक हैं ...

मैं तो चाहता था कि ऐसे प्रोग्रैसिव काम का आप स्वागत करेंगे कि हमने निरसन के लिए, रिपील के लिए जो एक्ट लाया है इसमें सब को अवसर मिलने वाला है जो भी चीनी बनाने वाले यूनिट है उन सभी को इसमें अवसर मिलेगा। चीनी एक्सपोर्ट करने का अवसर मिलेगा और बढ़िया क्वालिटी भी बनेगा। माननीय सदस्य ने जो किसानों के एरियर की बात उठायी थी कि समय पर उनको भुगतान नहीं हो पाता है तो उस भुगतान को भी समय से होने का इसमें इंतजाम हो जाएगा।...(व्यवधान)

श्री सूर्यभान पाटिल वाहादने (महाराष्ट्र): महोदया, मेरा प्वायंट् आॅफ् आर्डर है। ...(व्यवधान)

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्रीमती कमला सिन्हा): पहले मंत्री जी की बात सुन लीजिए।...(व्यवधान)

श्री सूर्यभान पाटिल वाहादने: प्वायंट् आफ् आर्डर है...(व्यवधान)

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्रीमती कमला सिन्हा): बीच में कोई प्वायंट् आॅफ् आर्डर नहीं...**(व्यवधान)**

श्री सूर्यभान पाटिल वाहादने: यह जो बात कह रहे है इसके ऊपर भी मेरा प्वायंट् आफ् आर्डर है...**(व्यवधान)**

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्रीमती कमला सिन्हा): मंत्री जी, आप जरा बैठिए, पहले इनका प्वायंट् आॅफ् आर्डर सुन लिया जाए।

श्री सूर्यभान पाटिल वाहादने: उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदया, यह जो बिल लाया गया है यह आज तक भारत सरकार की जो पालिसी थी उस पालिसी के पूर्णतः विपरीत यह बिल लाया गया है...**(व्यवधान)**

चीनी पर पाबंदी हटाना, खुला व्यापार करना, खुली छूट देना...(व्यवधान)

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (Shrimati Kamla Sinha): There is no point of order. Kindly take your seat. The Government has a right to bring forth new Bills, repeal old Bills, add new clauses, etc. The Government has a right to do all this.

SHRI SOM PAL: Madam, it is an unnecessary wasting of the time of the House.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (Shrimati Kamla Sinha): Som Palji please sit down. I don't need your help.

श्री देवेन्द्र प्रसाद यादव: महोदया, में सभी माननीय सदस्यों से निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि यह एक अच्छा बिल आया है तो सैन्ट्रलाइज्ड सिस्टम एक्सपोर्ट का है उसको इससे डी-सैन्ट्रलाइज्ड किया जा रहा है, जो एक ही चैनल से एक्सपोर्ट कैनलाइज था उसको हम डीकैनलाइज कर रहे हैं...**(व्यवधान)**

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: There is a quota system. You cannot export on your own. You have to do it in accordance with the jntcnutjpnal system.

श्री देवेन्द्र प्रसाद यादव: जहां तक कोटा के संदर्भ में माननीय सदस्य चिंता जाहिर कर रहे हैं तो कोटा की स्थिति यही है ..**(व्यवधान)**

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्रीमती कमला सिन्हा): मंत्री जी, इन्होंने कोटा नहीं कहा इन्होंने कार्टेल यानी एक-एक संस्था मिल कर विदेशों में निर्यात करते हैं उसके बारे में इन्होंने कहा है।

श्री देवेन्द्र प्रसाद यादव: महोदया, उसमें होता क्या था इस एक्ट के तहत जो एग्जिस्टिंग एक्ट है 1950 का एक्ट है उसके तहत जो कोटा निर्धारित किया जाता था, नोमीनेट किया जाता था, किसी को फिक्स किया जाता था, तो एक यूनिट नहीं भी कोटा दे तो कोई बात नहीं, लाभ-हानि जरूर सब मिल कर उठाते थे, लेकिन एक दूसरा यूनिट नहीं इच्छा हो तो वह चीनी नहीं दे सकता है, पूरी की पूरी छूट थी। मतलब चीनी उत्पादन में कोई प्रोत्साहन नहीं था चीनी अच्छी क्वालिटी की बनाएं इसमें एक कंपीटीशन होना चाहिए, उत्साह होना चाहिए। यह उत्साह नहीं था। इसके चलते चीनी उत्पादन भी कम हो रहा था।...**(व्यवधान)**

श्री शिवजीराव गिरिधर पाटिल: आज उत्पादन कम की बात नहीं है, आज मुल्क में 80 लाख टन से ज्यादा चीनी है। सरकार अगर यह बिल विपरीत कर देगी तो आज की जो लेवल है प्राइस की कोई चीनी एक्सपोर्ट होने वाली नहीं है। यह जो कैनलाइजिंग एजेंसी है यह प्राइवेट नहीं है, यह इंडस्ट्री की है। इसमें कापरेटर है...**(व्यवधान)**

श्री देवेन्द्र प्रसाद यादव: ठीक है...**(व्यवधान)**

श्री शिवाजीराव गिरिधर पाटिल: कोआपरेटिव सैक्टर है, गवर्नमेंट की मिलें भी इसमें हैं और इस बिल का सब से महत्व...**(व्यवधान)**

श्री देवेन्द्र प्रसाद यादव: तो महोदया, मैं माननीय सदस्यों से अनुरोध करूंगा कि जो भावना है, मैं समझता हूं कि इस मामले में सदन एकमत होगा कि जो कैनलाइज़ सिस्टम है उसको डीकैनलाइज़ करने के लिए यह है और सब को अवसर मिलेगा, सभी जितने देश भर में यूनिट हैं, जो चीनी उत्पादन करते हैं, उन सभी को अवसर मिलेगा ...**(व्यवधान)** सभी को समान अवसर मिलेगा। इसलिए यह एक अच्छा विधेयक है।

The question was proposed

SHRI JOHN F. FERNANDES (GOA): Madam, this Government claims to be the champion of the farming community. Our hon. Prime Minister comes from that community. I don't know whether this is in consonance with the sugar policy of the Government or whether this is in tune with the CMP of the Government which they claim is the copy of the Congress policies. If we go back to the principal Act of 1958, we

would see that the sugar industry inthe country had come to the rescue of the Government by making a sacrifice because the Government at that time needed hard currency, the dollars. And this Act was passed by the Government. The then Minister had also mentioned the purpose behind this Act. The purpose was not to make the industry compete in the international market, but it was to earn foreign exchange for the country. The sugar industry made losses and those losses were borne by the industry itself. Now, under this Act, the Government formed two export agencies, namely, the Indian Sugar and General Indsutry Export and Import Corporation Ltd., which is an association of sugar producers, and the other is the State Trading Corporation. The purpose behind this Act was very noble. Now, the industry shared and absorbed whatever losses it made in exports and the Government did not share their loss even partially.

We had a debate on price rise the other day. The hon. Minister was present. I had charged that this Government was patronising the black-marketeers in the country. I had also said that the Government was raiding corporate houses. They were handcuffing and arresting top corporate executives, well and good. They started raiding the premises of film actors and actresses, well and good. But when are they going to raid the black-marketeers and hoarders in this country? 1 charge them that the repeal of this Act is nothing but a step to help the hoarders, to give them free Iicencses. We have other industries which are controlled by the Government. We have the Coffee Board. The coffee industry is controlled through a minimum export price. The jute industry is controlled. The coir industry is controlled. It is controlled because we want to help the farmers. It is not only to help the farmers but it is also a mechanism to control prices so that the foreign exchange earned abroad is not pilfered to foreign banks. So, I don't think the Government is serious enough to help agro-industries. It will give a freehand to the sugar barons to play in the international market and also to inflate prices of essential commodities in the country.

I sincerely hope that this Act is not repealed. I don't think it is in the interests of the Government also. This Government recently issued licenses to forty sugar mills, 20 of which are in the Prime Minister's home-State. I think this Government is acting only at the whims and fancies of the industries' lobby in this country. Now, the sugar lobby in U.P. will be controlling the exports. But it will not help the country in the long run. We have to remember what the purpose and the intention was when this legislation was brought in originally. This industry has made sacrifices for the country and I don't think it will be proper for this Government to repeal this Act. Just because you have some foreign exchange reserves, is it proper for you to totally destroy this institution? Firstly, I don't think there is any other forum in the country where all the producers come together, export and earn foreign exchange for the country and when there are losses, bear the losses collectively and the Government doesn't come to their rescue. So. I would like to know the purpose and the intention behind this decision. Who has taken this decision? AT what level has this decision been taken? Was it debated in the Cabinet or was it just a decision taken by certain individuals in the Ministry?

I fully oppose the repeal of this Act and I hope the whole House will support me in this. I also hope that the Leftists, who are sitting on the treasury benches, will support me because this is a popular Act and it should not be repealed.

DR. GOPALRAO VITHALRAO PATIL (MAHARASHTRA): Madam, this is a very important Bill and it has been brought in a very hasty manner. It shows the ad hoc approach of the Government towards a .very important

produce of our fanners, that is, sugar. It will be appropriate if I say that sugar is the only most controlled commodity in the country.

There are so many controls on the price of sugar and on the sale of sugar. Madam, there are so many prices of sugar. If I tell you the real position, you will be surprised. First of all, there is dual pricing which consists of levy system and free sale system. A farmer sustains losses in this very system. For years and years together, under the pretex that sugar is an essential commodity, farmers are being exploited in this country. There is a difference of about five rupees between the price of free sale sugar and open sale sugar. Here I would like to give an example. Now, the Government is taking levy sugar at nine rupees, whereas it will sell it in the market at about 14 rupees. So, there is a difference of five rupees per kilograme of sugar. If you calculate it on the production of 160 lakh tonnes, then it makes a lot of difference. So, fanners lose thousands and thousands crores of rupees due to levy sugar.

Then, there is free sale sugar which is allowed in the form of 60:40. Each and every factory has its own prices. If a factory runs for more than ISO days in a season, then there is a concession for it in Excise. Duty, and the prices of sugar produced after 150 days are slightly different. If there is a new sugar factory, even if it is completed in 39 months, the factory is allowed to sell all its quota without giving any levy for three—five years. So, there are many differences in the prices of sugar. In fact, this is the most controlled commodity. For example, you procure levy. The Central Government allots quota to various factories. These factories have to keep this quota in their own godowns. The Government of India gives neither any rent for these gowdowns nor any insurance facilities nor any type of protection for this quota. The Government just goes on releasing certain quantities of sugar every month and factories are supposed to sell this quota during that period only, and thus, it is the most controlled commodity. Even for free sale, it is a misnomer because the free sale quota is also determined by the Government and factories are allowed only a certain quota to be sold in that month. In this way, sugar is the most controlled commodity.

Madam, as was rightly pointed out by the hon. Members, farmers have made great sacrifices as a result of the 1958 Act. They had come together; the Government needed foreign exchange which was in great demand; therefore, the Act was passed. Even though export of sugar is a losing business, the Government gave quota to various factories. The Government procured quota and then exported it thereby causing loss and this loss was distributed among various factories which had come together. So, in this way, farmers have have made great sacrifices. What is happening in the world market? As was pointed out by my friend, last year we had a carry-over stock of 80 lakh tonnes of sugar. This year the production is quite good and the production in the world market is very much increasing. Therefore, the prices of sugar in the world market are not very competitive and they are falling down. It is not possible for individual units to export sugar. These factories are very small. Since these factories are situated in rural areas, it is not possible for each and every factory to export sugar to foreign countries. The middlemen may come and they only will take the advantage. Therefore, the danger pointed out by my friends is correct and I also share their view that it will be free for all for the hoarders.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRIMATI KAMLA SINHA): Dr. Patil, you please take your seat. Now the time is for Private Members' Business. Dr. Patil, you are on your legs. We will take it up at 5 o'clock.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRIMATI KAMLA SINHA): Now we will take up the Child Prostitution (Prevention, Rehabilitation and Welfare) Bill, 1996. Miss Saroj Khaparde; not here. Shri Suresh Pachouri to move the Eradication of Unemployment Bill, 19%.

THE ERADICATION OF UNEMPLOYMENT BILL, 1996

SHRI SURESH PACHOURI (Madhya Pradesh): Madam, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for employment and resources for self employment to all adult citizens for eradication of unemployment from the country.

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

SHRI SURESH PACHOURI: Madam, I introduce the Bill.

THE CHILD WELFARE BILL, 1996

SHRI SURESH PACHOURI (Madhya Pradesh): Madam, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for the welfare of children and matters con-nccted therewith.

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

SHRI SURESH PACHOURI: Madam, I introduce the Bill.

THE PUBLIC INTEREST LITIGATION (REGULATION) BILL, 1996

SHRI SURESH PACHOURI (Madhya Pradesh): Madam, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to regulate the public interest litigations and to make it mandatory for the courts to entertain such litigations on the basis of locus standi alone and to provide for deterrent punishment in case petitioners failed to prove the charges levelled in such petitions and for matters connected therewith and incidental thereto.

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

SHRI SURESH PACHOURI: Madam, I introduce the Bill.

SHRI SANATAN BISI (Orissa): Madam, this is not in the form of natural justice. *(Interruptions)*

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्रीमती कमला सिन्हा): जब बिल आएगा तब बोलें।

SHRI E. Balanandan to move a Bill: he is not here. Shri Lakshmi Prasad to move.

THE HINDU MARRIAGE (AMENDMENT) BILL, 1996

DR. Y. LAKSHMI PRASAD (Andhra Pradesh): Madam, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to further amend the Hindu Marriage Act, 1955.

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

DR. Y. LAKSHMI PRASAD: Madam, I introduce the Bill.

THE BIKANERI BHUJIA, PAPAD AND OTHER TRADITIONAL FOOD PRODUCTS (PROTECTION FROM MULTINATIONALS AND HEAVY INDUSTRIAL COMPANIES) BILL, 1996

श्री रामदास अग्रवाल (राजस्थान): मैडम्, मैं प्रस्ताव करता हूं कि बीकानेरी भुजिया, पापड़ और किसी विशिष्ट क्षेत्र अथवा स्थान के जाने-पहचाने अन्य पारंपरिक खाद्य उत्पादों के विकास का और, भारत में कार्यशील बहुराष्ट्रिक विदेशी कम्पनियों और अन्य बृहत्तर कम्पनियों द्वारा ऐसे उत्पादों के उत्पादन अथवा भारतीय बाजारों में या वहां से विपणन का निषेध करके, इन उत्पादों के ऐसी कम्पनियों के आक्रमण और अपने हाथ में लिए जाने से संरक्षण का तथा तत्संबंधी और उसके आनुषंगिक विषयों का उपबंध करने वाले विधेयक को पुरःस्थापित करने की अनुमति दी जाए।

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

SHRI RAMDAS AGARWAL: Madam, I introduce the Bill.